The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865. Vol 38: No. 11

The Bedford Inquirer

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BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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apr.15,'64-tf.

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Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

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jan6'65-1y.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

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AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

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Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

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jan6'63-3m.

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VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review (Whig).

The Westminster Review (Radical).

The North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

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Jan. 27, 1865.

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Dec.23,'64-2m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital.—$200.000. Shares.—200,000. Par Value, $1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, Pa.
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa.
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen.

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
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S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kauster, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., " "
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Samuel Henry, " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "

And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

dec.23,'64.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

Political.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

SPEECH OF HON. A. K. McCLURE.

We reprint with pleasure the pith of the speech of Hon. A. K. McClure, in our State House of Representatives, on the motion to adopt the amendment to the Constitution. We have rarely read a more thorough, statesmanlike, and unanswerable argument on this great question.

"I do not err on this vital issue. However disguised by professions of loyalty, the teachings of the gentleman from Northumberland (Mr. Purdy) and his political associates are aimed to paralyze the power of the Government, and to strengthen the hands of its deadly enemies. We were told the war was fruitless; that it could not be successful; and faithful men were staggered by the earnest, tireless, mighty current of poison that flowed from the Democratic leaders to make the people their own and their country's foes. I except, as I have always done, the masses of all parties from the terrible imputation of disloyalty to the Government. They have shown it in every stage of this conflict. They have defied their political leaders in the darkest hour of the nation's cause, and rushed to its rescue; but they left behind them the quibbling, cravan traitors who were too base to defend their nationality, and too cowardly to assail it manfully.

Need I inquire to whom we are indebted for the turbulance that has blotted our history in the various stages of this struggle for the national existence? Whence came disorder, contempt of law, and riots in our own free North? Who taught the deluded victims of Democratic leaders to inaugurate anarchy in the chief city of the Union? Who taught them that conscription was but remorseless tyranny, and prepared them by persistent, malignant hostility to the Government for the appalling scenes which were witnessed there in 1863? And when they had but obeyed the inevitable conviction of Democratic teachings, and ran riot in arson, murder, and anarchy for days, who greeted them as "friends" and begged for peace, not to vindicate the violated laws, or to save an imperilled Government, but to save themselves from the swift retribution they saw in the bitter cup they had prepared for others. The leaders had not the manhood to declare in favor of slavery and treason, but, like the gentleman from Northumberland (Mr. Purdy), they poured a steady current of treason, the more deadly because it went forth in the thin guise of devotion to the Union. Well did they obey the behests of slavery, and they gave rich fruits wherewith to gladden despairing traitors.

And who in our own State have taught lawlessness to defeat the strengthening of our armies and protract the war for fresh sacrifices of blood and treasure? Whence has come disorder here? Not from Allegheny, or Chester, or Lancaster, or Philadelphia, but from the sections where Democracy could boast of its greatest supremacy. Whence came this treason? It was not inherent with the people. They are as loyal now as they were in 1861. Who, then, by tireless arts and persuasion, made them [illegible] to their own best inheritance and foes to the government and law? I saw brave men, clad in their country's blue, march from the border when the cannon of Early thundered on the Potomac—not to make the victory of Sheridan more decisive, but to enforce the laws and preserve order in our own then threatened Commonwealth. While treason flaunted its bloody banner on the very border of our State, Democracy, its faithful ally, was attempting revolution in the strongholds of its leaders, to cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of those who came to thrust the torch of the barbarian, and ply the trade of the free-booter in our happy homes, and make our golden fields desolate by their brutal tread. These are but the currents which flow from the deadly fountain of treason, and where rises its pestiferoes head to course its way to every hamlet in the land, and leave its fatal impress upon mankind! Who gave this fountain of treason life and power to threaten a nation's noblest struggle with disaster? Behold the men who, at every stage of the war, have resisted every measure essential to success. They declared treason to mighty for the Government to suppress. They appealed to the sordid to arrest staggering taxes and debt by demanding peace, when well they knew that peace involved dismemberment and death. They plead their unholy cause to the fears of the cowardly, and implored them to avoid the perils of the field by resisting conscription, and impair the power of the Government by lawlessness. They aroused the prejudices of the humble by pointing to the degradation of negro equality, and even men plumed as popular leaders seemed to fear that they were so poorly endowed that the benighted African might outstrip them in the race of ambition. They appealed to every prejudice of the feeble, the venal, the faithless, to array them against the free institutions whose beneficence gave them every social, civil, and religious right. But the people, although at times faltering as the dark shadows of disaster enveloped the nation, were still faithful to their government. Like the disturbed and oscillating needle that ever settles to the pole, they would rise from the cloud of perfidy that beset them and give their hearts and sacrifices to preserve the Republic of our fathers.

One hope remained for Democracy and slavery. They turned to the court of last resort of Pennsylvania, and, in the name of Democracy, demanded that the only means by which our armies could be filled and enabled to triumph should be set aside as an infraction of the sovereignty of the State, and therefore void. They hoped that the people would be glad to grasp this pretext to turn upon themselves, their country, their children, and their God. I was the task of despair, but it was performed, and the right of this Government to defend its life when treason was fastened upon it with deadly strife, as with hooks of triple steel, was gravely denied by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Then did treason, the twin-born of slavery, triumph in our midst, and compassed the judiciary—the last refuge of the people—in its slimy embrace. But it aroused the people to a mighty struggle. Impelled by the despotism of treason—which mocked them in their perils—to the moral heroism which ever strengthens right in its midnight of gloom, they reversed their court by the decision of the ballot-box, from which there is no appeal, and I thank a just and merciful God that the court, the State, and the nation, lived, and lived loyally. [Applause.]

This record of unmingled wrong and treachery is the history of the party whose representatives today will cast their votes against the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. It is their work—they were so bidden by slavery, and they obeyed. Am I not right, sir, in saying that they are consistent? So far from being surprised that they so vote, I should think it strange indeed did they not maintain the shade of virtue that consistency and fidelity may give them. Slavery, conceived in crime, and faithful to its creation for more than three-quarters of a century, is about to finish its task, and when it turns for the last time to behold its friends in the exercise of power, it would be cruel, most cruel, indeed, for them to spurn it, and leave it to die unmourned and dishonored. They owe it to the power which they worshipped when it was mighty. They followed its black plume of desolation until it made bondage national and freedom sectional; until it subverted the genius of the Government and its fundamental law; until it plunged us into causeless war and brought bereavement to every circle; and now, when He who rules over all, in the fulness of His time, has declared that "vengeance is mine, I will repay," and when His last relentless stroke is about to fall upon it, it is fitting in this hour, in this death-struggle, that they should be faithful to the institution that in other days made them great. [Great applause.]

A LETTER FROM GENERAL SHARMAN.

His Views of the Causes of the War and of Its Inevitable Results.

The following letter from General Sherman has just been published:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, near Marietta, Georgia, June 30th, 1864.—Mrs. Anna Gilman Bowen, Baltimore, Maryland—Dear Madam: Your welcome letter of June 18 came to me here amid the sound of battle, and, as you say, little did I dream when I knew you playing as a school-girl on Sullivan's island beach, that I should controll a vast army, pointing, like the swarm of Alaric, towards the plains of the South. Why, oh why is this? If I know my own heart, it beats as warmly as ever towards those kind and generous families that greeted us with such warm hospitality in days long past but still present in memory, and to-day, were Frank and Mrs. Porcher, Eliza Gilman, Mary Lamb, and Margaret Blake, the Barksdales, the Quashis, the Pryors, indeed any and all of our cherished circle, their children, or even their children's children, to come to me as of old, the stern feelings of duty and conviction would melt as snow before the genial sun, and I believe I could strip my own children that they might be sheltered; and yet they call me barbarian, vandal, and monster, and all the epithets that language can invent that are significant of malignity and hate. All I pretend to say, on earth as in heaven, man must submit to some arbiter. He must not throw off his allegiance to his Government or his God without just reason and cause. The South had no cause—not even a pretext. Indeed by her unjustifiable course, she has thrown away the proud history of the past, and laid open her fair country to the tread of devastating war. She bantered and bullied us to the conflict. Had we declined battle, America would have sunk back, coward and cravan, meriting the contempt of all mankind. As a nation we were forced to accept battle, and that once begun, it has gone on till the war has assumed proportions at which even we, in the hurly-burly, sometimes stand aghast. I would not subjugate the South in the sense so offensively assumed, but I would make every citizen of the land obey the common law, submit to the same that we do—no worse, [illegible] not our superiors. I know, and you know, that there were young men in one day, now no longer young, but who control their fellows, who assumed to the gentlemen of the South a superiority of courage and manhood, and boastingly defied us of Northern birth to arms.

God knows how reluctantly we accepted the issue; but once the issue joined, like in other ages, the Northern race though slow to anger, once aroused, are more terrible than the more inflammable of the South. Even yet my heart bleeds when I see the carnage of battle, the dessolation of homes, the bitter anguish of families; but the very moment the men of the South say that instead of appealing to war they should have appealed to reason, to our Congress, to our courts, to religion, and to the experience of history, then I will say peace—peace; go back to your point of error, and resume your places as American citizens, with all their proud heritages. Whether I shall live to see this period is problematical; but you may, and may tell your mother and sisters that I never forgot one kind look or greeting, or ever wished to efface its remembrance; but in putting on the armor of war I did it that our common country should not perish in infamy and dishonor.

I am married, have a wife and six children living in Lancaster, Ohio. My course has been an eventful one, but I hope when the clouds of anger and passion are dispersed and truth emerges bright and clear, you and all who knew me in early years will not blush that we were once dear friends. Tell Ella for me that I hope she may live to realize that the doctrine of "secession" is as monstrous in our civic code as disobedience was in the Divine law. And should the fortunes of war ever bring you or your sisters, or any of our old cliques, under the sheer of my authority, I do not believe they will have cause to regret it. Give my love to your children, and the assurance of my respects to your honored husband. Truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

THE BLACK LAWS.

Illinois has repealed her black laws, and indeed she should hardly help wiping the stain from her escutcheon when her neighbor Missouri was lifting her whole body out of the slough. The black laws of Illinois, though Illinois is a free State, were as much a part of the code of slavery as any slave laws of Arkansas or Mississippi, for they were the work of what was called the Democratic party, and that party was the minister of slavery. In Illinois, for instance, all colored persons were presumed to be slaves unless they could prove themselves to be free; in other words, were held to be guilty until they proved their innocense; thus directly reversing the first human maxim of the common law. By another act, if any negro or mulatto came into the State and staid ten days, he was to be fined fifty dollars, and sold indefinitely to pay the fine.

To read such things incredulously, in the light of to-day. The wicked folly of selecting for outrage a special class of the population, and that class the most innocent and defenceless, is so like a case of Asbantee society, or a measure of Patagonian statemanship, that it is quite impossible to believe that it was tolerated in the great, prosperous and enlightened State of Illinois. It explains the hideously inhuman and heartless tone of Mr. Dilas, in speaking of the colored race. He lived in the midst of this senceless and fierce prejudice, and rose by pandering to it.

The black laws of Illinois were another proof of the fearful demoralization which slavery had wrought in this country, and upon which it counted easy success in its rebellion. When slavery had at Pierce and Buchanan, two successive Presidents, were its most abject tools; when in the Senate of every Northern city ready to take by the throat the man who fiercely denounced it; when it saw even Boston a rich merchant and noted citizen, named Fay, with the mayor of the city, turning a mob on the condemnation of slavery into the street; when it read such laws as these of Illinois; when it saw the city of New York cringing before its frown and fawning upon its contemptuous smile, how could it help believing that Frank Pierce wrote the truth to Jefferson Davis when he said that blood would flow this side of Mason and Dixon's line rather than the other, and supped with Robert Toombs that any man could draw all the blood that would be shed in the war.

THE CAPTURE OF WILMINGTON.

HOW OUR ARMY CELEBRATED WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. 700 REBELS AND 30 GUNS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

The following official report of the capture of Wilmington has been forwarded by this Department to to Gen. Grant.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 24.

Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point:

Our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d inst. After the evacuation of Fort Anderson Gen. Schofield directed Cox to follow its garrison towards Wilmington, while Terry followed Hoke on the east side of the river.

The latter took up a new line, four miles from Wilmington, but was so closely pressed by Terry that he could send no troops to the west side.—On that side the rebels made a stand behind Town Creek, but on the 20th Cox crossed his troops below them, on a flat boat, attacked them in the rear and routed them, taking two guns and 300 prisoners. On the 21st Cox pushed to the Brunswick river, opposite Wilmington, where the bridges were on fire, and on his arrival the rebels began burning cotton and rosin in the city, and left it that night.

Our captures, including Fort Anderson, amount to about 700 prisoners, and 30 guns.

Citizens state that the rebels burned over 1,000 bales of cotton, and 15,000 barrells of rosin.

The Union feeling showed itself quite strong in the city.

Terry followed Hoke northward.

C. B. COMSTOCK.
Lt. Col., A. D. C., and Bt. Brig. Gen.

REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

CAPE FEAR RIVER,
U. S. FLAG-SHIP, MALVERN, FEB. 24.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington has been evacuated and is now in possession of our troops.

After the evacuation of Fort Anderson I pushed the gunboats as far as the water would permit, the army pushing up at the same time on the right and left banks of the river.

After sounding and buoying out the middle ground at Big Island, I succeeded in getting the gunboats over and opened fire on Fort Strong, the work commanding the principal obstructions where the rebels had also sunk one of their large steamers, the North Eastern. Our fire soon drove the rebels away from the fort, but now and then they would fire a shot, one of which struck the Sassacus below the water mark, and set her to leaking badly. She was struck once or twice more but with no loss of men.

That night, the 20th, the rebels sent down 200 floating torpedoes, but I had a strong force of picket boats out and the Torpedoes were sunk with musketry.

One got in the wheel of the Osceola, blew her wheel-house to pieces, and knocked down her bulkhead in board, but did no damage to her hull.—Some of the vessells picked up the torpedoes with their torpedo nets.

The next morning I spread two fishing nets across the river.

Yesterday evening General Ames with his division, moved within a short distance of the fort and had a sharp encounter with the rebels. On hearing the musketry, and seeing where our troops were, I opened fire on the fort and along the enemy's line. The fort responded with three or four shots but was soon silenced.

This morning we heard that Gen. Terry was within the works and the road was clear to Wilmington. The Montauk could not get across the shoals without lighting, which was a work of some labor

I had the pleasure of placing the flag on Fort Strong, and at 12 o'clock to day shall fire a salute of thirty-five guns, this being Washington's birthday.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,
D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

AMERICAN CHIVALRY.

Under this caption, a correspondent of the Edinburg (Scotland) Daily Review of the 25th ult. says:

"If all the statements we hear of Southern chivalry, and truth, and honor, and honesty, and piety be ttue, if the half of it be true, what a pity that all the people of the world were not made slave progagators, slave drivers and slave hunters! The virtue of "the peculiar institution" of the Southern States, to refine and elevate, and sanctifiy human character must be absolutely marvelous. As I have only that old fashioned book, the Bible, to guide me on moral and religious subjects, and find nothing therein of the humanizing, ennobling purifying influence of slavery on either the enslavers or the enslaved, I prosecute not the inquiry further at present. I am a plain and humble man not exercising myself on things either too high or too deep for me, but content to take the Bible as my guide; and finding that human slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man of a peculiarly aggravated character, I would expect it if persisted in, to be sooner or later visited by a God of justice and of mercy, with judgments in proportion to the enormity of the offence, and protracted until the sin be abandoned or the sinners destroyed. What God's words warrants me to expect I see at this moment in the Southern States of America. Never in the history of our race God interposed by judgment to deliver the oppressed from the iron grasp of relentless oppressors, He has done so in this American war. Their "sins has found them out." "He that being often reproved and hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy."

Your correspondent's signature "Humanitas," suggests to me a very solemn view of the subject. Humanity! Inhumanity is utterly inapplicable to the Federal Government in using all its power and resources to put down an unjustifiable and, if we consider its object an iniquitous revolt of a portion of its own subjects. Russia's subjugation of Poland is utterly irrevelant to this whole discussion. Humanity! The greatest inhumanity of the war has been British sympathy with the South. But for the expectation of this, the war had probably never begun; and but for this, it had not lasted a year. Britain has blown the coal of this continent wide conflagration. The hounding on the South by a portion of the British press and people, and the hope of being recognized as a nation, have sustained the spirit of the Southern slaveholders.—No small share of the responsibility of that lamentable war rests on the shoulders, nay on the souls of British sympathizers. Had the honest testimony been uplifted from the beginning that the rebellion in itself was unjustifiable, and in its object most infamous, what sin and sorrow had been saved to "our brethren in America." And even yet when a shadow of hope remains not for the succor of the South, the hounding on by an inconsiderate press is as brutal and boisterous as ever.

But why do I indulge in censures such as these? Perhaps I should say "thus it must be." The most enormous crime of which any known nation on earth is guilty, was about to be perpetrated by the "Confederate States of America." They had averred it as their intention to lay for the foundation of their new Republic the divine right of human slavery. Let us not wonder if God should interpose to prevent so atrocious a crime, by judgments so terrible that the ears of all that hear should tingle. Humanity! Let humanity dictate counsel to that deluded, even possibly doomed people, even now, ere worse befall them. My soul thrills with horror when I contemplate the possibility of the slaves of the South being armed. If armed, and brought to the front, who can tell but when the truth flashes upon them that they are called to fight against their own freedom, they may turn their faces where their backs had been. And then. What then.

In the name of humanity I plead for other counsel to the South. In doing so I am the real sympathizer and friend.

I am, &c.,
J. G.

THE NEW TELESCOPE FOR THE CHICAGO OBSERVATORY.

The great Clarke telescope is shortly to be set up in the Dearborn Tower at the University of Chicago.

This instrument was manufactured by Mr. Alvin Clarke, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was ordered for the Mississippi College by Dr. Barnard, who was then at the head of that institution, but is now President of Columbia College. The object glass was nearly completed in 1861, but the instrument could not, of course, reach its destination. The friends of Harvard College immediately began a subscription to secure it to that institution designing to put it up in place of their own famous Fraunhofer, but the subscription lagged for a while, and the University of Chicago stepped in and carried off the prize.

Mr. Clarke received $11,187 for the object-glass and was engaged to mount it for $7000. This latter work is already completed, and the telescope will be shipped and put up early in the coming spring. The tower which is to receive it was built by the munificence of Mr. J. Y. Scammon at an expense of $25,000, and is named be him the Dearborn Tower, in memory of his wife, who died while abroad some years since.

The Clarke telescope is a refractor, with an objective eighteen and three-quarter inches in the clear apeture, and a focal length of twenty-three feet. "Compared with the Harvard instrument, the largest of the kind in existence," wrote the late Captain Gillis, Superintendant of the National Observatory at Washington, "it is as thirty-four to twenty-one, being thus more than one-half larger than any now in use. The eyes of the whole scientific world are turned to Chicago awaiting the result. When the instrument is properly mounted and manned no one can predict its future.

When first completed the object glass was inserted in a rude board tube, and drawn up by means of a tackle for trial. In thus sweeping but a small belt of the heavens, it caused at once a discovery for which it received the most favorable notice of foreign scientific associations, and also took the largest astronomical reward of Paris—The Leland prize of five-hundred francs. It is a matter of just pride and congratulation that this instrument was manufactured by one of our countrymen.

Professor Mixer who has managed this enterprise from the beginning, is now in this city completing the equipment of the Observatory. As the most recent result of his efforts in this direction a meridian circle is ordered, of the largest size which has ever been manufactured, and similar to the Olcott circle of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. It is to be made by Messrs Pistor & Martins, of Berlin, Prussia and will cost about $5000. The sum necessary for the puachase has been generously given by Walter S. Gurnee, late a resident of Chicago. It is to be called the Gurnee Meridian circle.

THE LAST DITCH-ITES.

What has become of those valiant South Carolina heroes who have been proclaiming their determination to die in the last ditch, and never, never, never, surrender to the Yankee invaders? We don't hear a sylable of one of them. None of our official bulletins make any mention of the discovery of their remains. The chivalry of Charleston seem to have shown quite as much alacrity in running away as any of the more ordinary and common-place specimens of the human race. They began to "evacuate" we are told, about three weeks before our army approached. This was discretion—decidedly the better part of their valor. There is a great deal of human nature in South Carolina after all.

One noble exploit alone seems to have signalized the fall of Charleston. Finding that they must run away themselves, the chivalry blew up their powder magazine and killed about one hundred of their own people. All that were left in the town say the reports, were of the lower order—people who could not run away, and were, therefore, compelled to stay by the last ditch, if not in it. In no single instance, as yet, in any town taken by our troops, have the chivalric defenders of Southern independence have been one whit more determined to die than other people. So long as danger has kept at a distence, they have shown themselves insolent braggarts; the moment it has come near them they have proved themselves selfish and cowardly sneaks. Among the many lesso s tanght by this war, that of the real character of the Southern chivalry is the most useful.—*New York Times.*

CRINOLINE ABANDONED BY THE EMPRESS.—According to a Parisian expositor of the fashions of the day, crinoline has received notice of its final banishment from aristocratic circles. It particularly draws the attention of the followers of high *ton* to the fact that at the ball at the Tuileries, on Wednesday evening, her Imperial Majesty, dressed with her usual exquisite taste, exhibited "*une grande sobriete dans l'ampleur des entournures,*" a delicate way of expressing the absence of that detestable cage which adds so much to female dimensions. The Empress' example, it appears, has been imitated by all those who have pretensions to mingle in the circles of fashionable life. The consequence is, that the impediment to the free circulation of the guests is now in some measure removed, and the grand staircase of the Tulleries, which has lately been almost impracticable at a certain hour of the evening, when the early party departs and the later visitors present themselves, is now ascended without the usual difficulty. At one of the representations at the Theatre Compeign the crinoline was voted an absurd and enormous nuisance. The ladies only found seats.—The cavaliers were compelled to stand the whole of the evening. At the ball, on Wednesday evening, the Dutchess de Persigny and Madame Say were the theme of general admiration. Their toilet was announced irreproachable. They, too, had renounced the repudiated crinoline. A struggle has commenced between the pro and the anti-crinolinists, the former being still in the majority. The dressmakers will not let the fashion of exaggerated wide-circling robes and over-crowded decorations go out of fashion if they can help it.—*Morning Post.*

MAN'S DUTY TO WOMAN.—Let him learn to be grateful to woman for this undoubted achievement of her sex, that it is she far more than he, and she, too, in spite of him, who has kept Christendom from lapsing into barbarism—kept mercy and truth from being utterly overborne by those two greedy monsters, money and war. Let him be grateful for this, that almost every great soul that has led forward or lifted up the race, has been furnished for each noble deed and inspired with each patriotic and holy aspiration by the retiring fortitude of some Spartan or more than Spartan—some Christian mother.

Moses, the deliverer of his people, drawn out of the Nile by the King's daughter, some one has hinted, is only a symbol of the way that woman's better instinct always outwits the tyrannical diplomacy of man. Let him cheerfully remember that though the sinewy sex achieves enterprises on public theatres, it is the nerve and sensibility of the other that arm the mind and inflame the soul in secret. "A man discovered America, but a woman equipped the voyage." So everywhere; man executes the performance, but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his mark in the world, is but another Columbus, for whose furnishing, some Isabella, in the form of his mother, lays down her jewelry, her vanities, her comfort. —*Rev. F. D. Huntington*

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.

SPRING ELECTION.

We would urge upon our friends in the townships the importance of the coming Spring Election. It is true that they are somewhat local in their character, and seldom do we think of associating with them any of the great issues before the people, yet these issues do at the same time exist and are really connected with them. Experience has long since demonstrated the necessity of rigidly adhering to the minor duties of any organization, for upon the result of these primary elections depends the fate of our general cause.

Let our friends, therefore, everywhere organize, and by concert of action, and with harmony in our councils, we shall be able to secure a glorious triumph over our boastful enemies. The opposition are vigilant and in keeping with their past conduct will spare no effort, nor any scheme, to thwart our purposes. Let it not be said that while our sons and brothers are now gallantly bearing the arms of the Union into the very heart of the Rebellion, and whilst the stars and stripes are being victoriously planted on almost every hill, and in every city of the doomed Confederacy, that we are indifferent to these mighty events; but let us evince by our voices at the polls that we sympathize with them in this great struggle for the Union and for Human Liberty. Let us, then, kindle anew the fires of patriotism and vow never to submit or yield to the avowed enemies of our glorious Republic.

THE BLACK SPECTRE AT RICHMOND.

The ghost which at present disturbs Richmond is not white, but black; but it is none the less confusing and terryfying. Their teeth chatter, their brains are addled, their thoughts become confused, and their words ridiculous, at Richmond, in the presence of this frightful black spectre. If in the multitude of counsellors there is safety, seemingly the Confederacy was never so safe as now, for all the penny-a-liners and all the stump orators in Virginia appear to have broken out at once, with reasonings of every imaginable nature.

The Richmond *Enquirer* forcibly denounces the Confederate Senate for its vote against arming negroes, and urges that Mr. Davis shall defy that little body of recalcitrant outlaws which calls itself a Senate in Richmond, and assumes dictatoral and "supra constitutional powers."

"These states and this cause stand to-day in need of a Dictator—of a man who will take the power of the people, and use it for their preservation: and such a man, whether President Davis or General Lee, would be borne on the shoulders of a grateful people, if either of them would, with a strong hand, seize power and exercise it for the public safety."

The *Whig* depracates a quarrel between the cotton and border states, which, it says, "if not quickly hushed will necessarily prove fotal to the cause." The *Examiner* declares that General Lee, in insisting on liberty for the slaves who are to be forced into his army, has shown himself "not a good southerner." It asserts that

—"those senators who hold that it would be a cruel injury, both to white and black, to sever their present relation of master and slave, that to make "freedom" a reward for service is at war wtth the first principles of this relation, and is the beginning of abclition, and that abolition means the abandonment of the black race to inevitable destruction upon this continent—those senators are undoubtedly right."

From this we gather that the war is conducted by the rebels on purely philanthropic principles, and for the preservation and benefit of the blacks. Another speaker, a North Carolinian, warns the public that if Lee attempts a conscription of the blacks, there will be an insurrection amongst them; other orators mourn and moan about the injury the use of negroes as soldiers must do the 'peculiar institution.' Some prophecy that the blacks will not fight; and yet others—a considerable party—cry out: "Make them fight but don't give them their liberty." In the meantime the opponents of the Senate rejoice that General Lee has taken the bull by the horns—has begun to drill "two companies of blacks" in the very streets of Richmond.

It does not seem to have occurred to any of these persons that the number of able-bodied blacks within the reach of General Lee's conscript officers is probably so small—not five thousand in all the region with which he now holds communication—that the rebel Senate refused to give up the principle of slavery for so slight an advantage. Nor has it, seemingly, occurred to them, that if the blacks could be put into the army they would be missed in the cornfields. Nor have they remembered that to enlist, form, drill and make fit for a line of battle, such an army of negroes as they speak of would require at least four or five months—by which time the crisis for which they are required will be past.—Nor, finally, do they appear to see that the arguments for, as well as the arguments against, making soldiers of the blacks, which are promulgated at Richmond, alike tend to cover the slaveholders with ridicule and show up the monstrus absurdity of their principles, the hollowness of their professions, and the wickedness of their cause.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

DEATH OF GOVERNOR CANNON, OF DELAWARE.

Governor William Cannon died Wednesday, after a short illness, of typhoid fever. He was a man of sterling worth, of thorough loyalty, and of unflinching intrepidity of character. His influence over the affairs of Delaware has been great, and his efforts to keep the state in the right track, opposed as he was by a legislature devoted to the interests of slavery and strongly tinctured with secessionism, were so successful as to reflect high honor upon him as public man.

Governor Cannon, though a resident of a slave state, was a thorough opponent of the slave system, and that upon the ground that slavery injures all free workingmen. In his last annual message to the legislature he said: "Slave labor is uncompensated, white labor is compensated; when the two are brought into competition, white labor is crowded out. If capital owns its labor, the avenues of honest livelihood are forever closed to the white."

His death will be felt as a severe blow by the Union men of Delaware. He is succeeded, until an election can be held, by the Speaker of the Senate.

DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.

Nicholas Wiseman, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister, died at his residence in London on the 15th of February, at the age of sixty-three years. For nearly fifteen years he held the first ecclesiastical rank of the Roman Catholic church in England, having been raised to the dignity of a cardinal in September, 1850. Born in Sevile, Spain, of English and Irish parentage, he was educated in Ireland, and studied theology in England. In 1818 he went to Rome, and in 1827 was appointed professor of Oriental languages in the Roman University, but in 1835 he returned to England, where he became celebrated as a preacher, lecturer, and a polemical writer. Among his published works are three volumes of "Essays on Various Subjects," a tale entitled "Fabiola; or, the Church of the Catacombs," "Recollections of the Last Four Popes and of Rome in their Times," "The Hidden Gem," a play written for St. Cuthbert's College, and numerous lectures and addresses

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Secretary Stanton, after waiting three months for Gen. Grant's report of his last summer's campaign, sent his report to Congress on Friday without it, Gen. Grant not having had leisure to write it it up. The report recapitulates the military events of the year, all of which are already familiar to the public, and the general features of the year's record are considered as highly satisfactory and encouraging. The veteran enlistments, amounting to over 136,000 men are spoken of as adding greatly to the efficiency of the army. The arrest of deserters and stragglers has been pushed with vigor, and 89,392 were arrested between October 1, 1863, and October 1, 1864. On October 1, 1864, the veteran reserve corps consisted of 764 officers, and 28,738 men. The report states that a general exchange of prisoners is now going on, and each prisoner has a furlough of 30 days as they arrive at Annapolis.

The bill to establish a home for disabled soldiers has passed both Houses of Congress. It incorporates Lieut. Gen. Grant and 90 others. The capital is to be 1,000,000 and is to be made up of military fines, deductions from pay and donations. No direct expense is to be incurred by the government, no small recommendation in these days of large expenses.

The Archbishop of Avignon was lately in a railroad car near Narbonne, which was overtaken by a snow storm a league from any dwelling house, and could not be extricated for four days. The travelers passed two days and two nights in the carriages half of which were filled with snow. There they remained motionless without fire, light or food. The first who attempted to come to their relief was a man employed on the railroad, but he fell dead on the snow, and others were thus discouraged from offering assistance. After forty-eight hours confinement in the snow, guides were found to direct the travelers to Lezignan. The Archbishop wore light shoes which he lost in the snow after walking a few steps. He walked above two miles barefooted, unconscious of the loss of his shoes, and his feet were frozen so that he cannot return so his diocese for a month.

Some zealous New York Republicans went to Washington to engineer the anti-slavery amendment through Congress after the New York style. They told the Republican leaders in Congress they had brought fifty thousand dollars for the purpose. After the amendment had passed they proprosed to settle up, and were told that the exact cost was twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents. "Good Lord," was the final exclamation of these worthies, "that isn't the way they do things at Albany!"

The government has, within the past few days, pretty nearly accomplished the work of repossessing the United States property which was taken from it by the secessionists in 1861. One after another the forts, custom houses, and navy yards have come back into our hands, until there remains very little indeed to be taken.

A letter from General Meade states that deserters come into our lines at the rate of one hundred and forty per day, and that all veterans and conscripts are now being retained at the front by General Lee.

Governor Curtin has concluded to postpone his visit to the South for three or four weeks. His presence here for the next few days will be quite necessary.—*Har. Tel.*

The Catholic *Telegraph* says, "Halleck is poor authority upon any subject, excepting the topography from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The *United States Service Magazine*, in an article on the Quartermaster's Department, says that when in May, Sherman started to open the campaign from Chatanooga—"Sir," said he to the Quartermaster at Nashville, "I shall move from Chatanooga when my Lieutenant General orders me—ready or not ready—and if you dont have my army supplied, and keep it supplied, we'll eat your mules sir." And William Tecumseh no doubt thoroughly meant it, but the Quartermaster was up to time and saved his mules.

Here is what Gen. Grant thinks of one hundred day's troops:—

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 27, 1865.—Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War:—I do not think favorably of Governor Fenton's proposition. The value of one hundred day's men is more than absorbed in getting them to where they are wanted, and in transferring men relieved by them to where they will be needed, and again in relieving them when their time expires.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The Rio de la Plata has become a theatre of war. The Montevideans have formally declared their rupture with Brazil, and on the 18th of December the treaties existing between that empire and the republic of Uruguay were publicly burned in Independence Square at Montevideo, in the presence of President Aguirre and a number of Uruguay Generals and the Ministers of State. The Brazilian army captured the city of Paysandu on the 2d of January.

The San Francisco Democrat professes to know all about Dr. Gwin, Mexico, Maximilian and Louis Napoleon, and their schemes in common, and insists that Sonora and adjacent provinces of western Mexico are mortgaged to Napoleon, and that Gwin is to be at the head of them, a sort of agent, secretary or "boss," for both the French and Mexican emperors. If Gwin has gone to Europe, it is only to perfect arrangements, and he is coming back to take possession about May 1.

The statistics of military-prison life on Johnson's Island, where 7,771 rebel prisoners have been received during the last two years, show a mortality of only 210, or little more than 2½ per cent. The per centage of deaths among our prisoners confined at Salisbury, N. C., was more than nine times greater. That is, it reached to about one-fourth of the entire number.

Letters from Rome to the London journals assert that the Papal Court, however irritated by the recent letter of the Emperor of Mexico, will probably not withdraw the Nuncio from that country, but will decline to conclude a concordat with the Mexican government.

Miss Emma Hardinge, a California girl, lectured at New York, on Thursday night, on the war. She compared Abraham Lincoln to Moses, and Buchanan to Judas Iscariot. Poor Judas!

There is a bill before the New York legislature to incorporate a Turkish bath company at New York with a capital of $25,000, with power to increase it to $250,000. New York needs more bath houses.

"Carleton," of the Boston Journal procured the slave auction block of Charleston, and intends to have Gov. Andrew make a speech from it. He also brought home the locks from the iron doors of the slave pen.

Occupation of Georgetown, S. C.

The Flagship Sunk by a Torpedo.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The United States steam transport Massachusetts has arrived. She reports that our naval forces captured Fort White, a splendid work mounting 17 heavy guns, situated just below Georgetown, S. C., after which the sailors and marines landed and captured Georgetown. The rebel cavalry made a charge on them in the streets, but were gallantly repulsed, with a loss of several killed and wounded and some prisoners.—Our loss was one man killed belonging to the navy.

Admiral Dahlgren's flagship Harvest Moon on her way down was sunk by a torpedo. All hands were saved excepting the ward room steward.

THE RE-INAUGURATION.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AGAIN PRESIDENT.

ANDREW JOHNSON VICE-PRESIDENT

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The greatest day in our Republican calendar is the 4th of March. It is the focus towards which the political eyes of the whole country are continually turned. As soon as one of these grand events has terminated, as soon as the voice of the Executive has concluded the prescribed oath, and the last cheer from the crowd assembled has died away, from that moment our people forget the scene just witnessed and look forward with expectant eyes wondering who will read the next address and who will next kiss the Bible at his initiation into office.

STATE OF THE CAPITAL.

For the last three days the capital has been crowded with strange faces. Which ever way we turn we see the strongly marked characteristic of the various sections of our country. There stands the Yankee. His thin, pinched and sharply intelligent face proclaims his antecedents to be inhabitants of the rocky New England. Next to him walks the broad Dutch face of the genuine Manhattanese; while, behind, the quiet, placid face of a Philadelphian proclaim his forefathers were Quakers, and he a citizen of the City of Brotherly Love. The tall, tawny Western man, with the long, dark representative of the Border States, completes the typical delegation. We miss from among the crowd those faces which have so long been accustomed to be seen upon such a day as this.

The broad brimmed Quakers are few, and the flashing, fire-eating Southerner has disappeared. It seems as though the class had become extinct, and takes its place with the mammoth and mastodon of the ages of the past. It is a matter of congratulation that you have a roof to cover you, if you have one. All the hotels have dining-rooms covered with sleeping forms. Enter a parlor and you stumble over a Rhode Islander, kick a New Yorker, injure a Pennsylvanian, and fall prostrate upon the reclining form of a giant Kanawha man. A volley of oaths for your intrusion is the result. Each swears by his favorite god—Jove, Jupiter, Tarnation (the tutelary deity of New England), with Hercules, and "these great United States," are the favorites most generally invocated. If the basement of the sofa is unoccupied, you may be thankful. Such is the state of the Capital.

STATE OF THE POPULACE.

The whole population of the city are on the *qui vive*, and surmises, of the wildest kind are being hourly circulated. Some state that a total reorganization of the Cabinet will immediately result; others are confident that no change whatever will be made. Hundreds have been endeavoring to penetrate the mystery which envelops the Inaugural, and some one must have hit upon its contents, for every imaginable form of government of which our civil policy is capable has been assigned as its views. There seems to be a general prevailing spirit of joy among all present. Even the Democrats appear to have gotten over the grief of their defeat, and have come to the capital determined not to mar the happiness of the occasion by any ill feeling over their recent defeats.

Perhaps they have already seen through the victories of Sherman and Terry, that it is all for the best, and that the plan of peace and good will would have availed nothing, thus forever ruining the proposed policy of the McClellan administration. The excitement and enthusiasm increased by the appearance of any celebrated character is intense. Gen. Hancock, while peacefully walking the streets a few days since, was recognized by a crowd, and received such cheers as only can come from the hearts of a people. This is but an index of the popular excitement. It would not be well for any advocate of secession to be known to this multitude of loyal Northerners. All sections have caught the infection, and seem determined to exhibit nothing but happiness, enthusiasm, and patriotism.

THE WEATHER AND STREETS.

When the first dawning of light enabled objects to be distinguished, there [illegible] of the windows to see if the wished-for clear day had really arrived. Alas for human hopes! A deep, murky, and warm atmosphere covered the whole of the city—a more unpropitious day has never happened to be selected for an Inauguration. The rain was falling in torrents, and the ordinary impassable streets of Washington became actually knee-deep in mud. The crossings were dangerous to look upon, and a thousand sadder persons returned after their inspection to moan that fate was so unkind as to disappoint the fair.

At 11 o'clock the procession commenced to form on the avenue, notwithstanding the heavy rain still continued, and as the men took their places in line they sank over boot-top in mud. Nothing, however, could deter the determination of the crowd. Curiosity was the fiend which ruled supreme, and the populace was determined, even if a South American thunder-storm was to visit the city, that they would witness the ceremony. Before the procession was prepared to move, the whole upper portion of the avenue was one dense mass of people. At 12 o'clock the procession commenced its march.

THE PROCESSIONAL DISPLAY

The procession is marching down Pennsylvania avenue, that delightful avenue so remarkable for its dust and mud, and its rows of multitudinous small shops included between the Capitol and the White House.

Along this dreary extent, and beautiful variegating the broad extent, the vast body of troops is jubilantly marching. The display is magnificent indeed.

Immediately after the head started the rain ceased to fall, and although the deep mud in the streets rendered them almost impassable, the display was grand. The crowds which were collected on the sidewalks beggar all description. The windows of every house were filled with happy human faces, and flags floated from the top of every pole. The house-tops and roofs swarmed with daring adventurers, who were determined to see the elephant even if it cost them their lives.

The line of march extended up the avenue, and covered over a mile. In a barouche rode the President, followed by all the high dignitaries of office in their carriages. The display of trops was imposing, and the negro regiments paradaded finely, and attracted much attention. Truly they ought to turn out on such a day, for to him do they owe their elevation from degration. Burnished arms and equipments would be absolutely dazzling in their splendor.

As it is, the general magnificence of the parade is in striking contrast to the very dispiriting dreariness of the day. To say that the sidewalks are jammed with walkers is to say quite nothing at all. Persons are crammed as close together as drops of rain before they unite and form one common watery mass. If each spectator held a torch in his hand, the whole array would be one heaving surging sea of light. Window-sills, thresholds, door-posts, signs, awnings, lamp-posts, roof-ledges, every nook, available and seemingly unavailable, is employed to accommodate the countless mass.

Humanity here is being offered up on hecatomb of curiosity. Ladies and gentlemen, and by these are not meant those who are such in dress only, are waving hats, hands, and pocket-handkerchiefs. The visiting Philadelphia Fire Departments elicit universal enthusiasm by the unwonted brilliance of its *tout ensemble*.

Throughout the entire length of the procession excellent bands of music are braying forth the most glorious strains. On the part of the press the *Chronicle* representatives have a large truck with a press on it, and are printing off a *Chronicle Junior* by hundreds.

The concurse wildly receive them. The procession has been one hour in passing a given point, though, from the distractions caused by the intense enthusiasm of the throng, it is impossible to give its precise length. The streets have been reduced to an almost impassable condition, but the Odd Fellows, whose presence with their bands is one of the features of the day, are used to marching in all sorts of weather, and look nobly. When the old flag comes in sight, fresh cheers go up along the line. This is indeed an epithalamium of freedom. It is such a carnival as probably was never before seen. It is a long time since we have had a reinauguration, and the weather would have proved as tempestuous and sulphureous as it unfortunately did in the time of Sodom and Gomorrah, for the procession to forbear turning out, or the populace to forbear looking on. The mingled noises are blended together harmoniously by the subdued thunder of the countless drums.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITOL.

On arriving at the Capitol, His Excellency dismounted from his carriage amidst the wildest cheering from the vast sea of human beings who were collected together to witness the proceedings. The troops drew up in two open ranks and presented arms.

President Lincoln passed between them, and escorted by the Vice-President elect, the new Chief Justice, Hon. S. P. Chase, with the Supreme Court in their robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber. Here were assembled all the members of the Senate and of the House, with their wives and families in the galleries. The ex-Congressmen formed quite a decided feature of the occasion.

A large delegation of the 36th and 37th were present, with quite a number of the newly elected, whose terms of office commence to-day. After an enthusiastic reception the President entered. A solemn silence prevailed. The Vice-President elect, Hon. Andrew Johnson, then rose and delivered a few remarks. He pledged himself to support the Union in the future as in the past. He declared his unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty. He returned thanks for the honor conferred, and stepped forward to receive the oath prescribed by the Constitution.

The oath was administered amid a profound silence. Immediately after he received the oath he descended from the chair, and proceeded to the centre of the House, where the President was seated. Mr. Lincoln then arose, without displaying any nervousness, and accepted the arm of Mr. Johnson, which the latter proffered him.

The procession was then formed the President and the new Vice-President leading the line, the Chief Justice of the United States accompanied by his associates, the other members of the Supreme Judiciary; the ex-Vice President, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin; the members of the Senate, lead by Hon. Solomon Foot; then the Foreign Ministers, who were largely represented; the House of Representatives and the invited guests of the army and Navy brought up the rear.

The appearance of the tall form of the President produced an instantaneous effect. The whole color of the vast mass of humanity which was gathered around the east end of the capitol was changed and transfixed as if by a magician's wand.

The sight was grand in the extreme. Thousands—their name was legion—were all crying at once, and cheering for the man of the people's choice. The excitement and enthusiasm seemed likely never to subside. The procession, as it appeared on the vast staging erected for its reception, was gorgeous.

The Foreign Ministers were in full court dress; and some were worthy of regal magnificence. As one distinguished man followed another, the cheering increased and became deafening. The appearance of Vice-Admiral Farragut in the full insignia of his new office, was greeted with a storm of applause. After the arrival on the platform, the President proceeded to take the seat prepared for him on the front of the stage, and seemed for a moment overcome by such a demonstration of popular love. Directly opposite him sat the Chief Justice, who was now for the first time called upon to perform the duties of his high position. When silence was restored Mr. Abraham Lincoln advanced and read in a clear and powerful voice

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

MARCH 4, 1865.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper.

Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation—little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory [illegible]

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avert it.

While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to the saving of the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it.

These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease.

Each looked for an easir triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God, and each invoke his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

But let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither of us has been auswered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes—"Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the Providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued throughout His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from these divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away.

Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago so it must still be said—"The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice towards none, with charity for all with firmness in the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.—A man named James Boal M'Dowell, who was drafted in Cambria City in May last, but failed to report, was killed on the railroad opposite this place between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning last. He had come up on the Fast Line from Pittsburg to visit his family residing near Cambria furnace, and got off at Conemaugh Station, two miles east of Johnstown In walking down the railroad he met a freight train coming up, but did not observe that the fast passenger train going West was just behind him. The rest is asily told. In stepping out of the way of the up train, he stepped in front of the passenger train and was almost instantly killed. No blame, of course attaches to any body.

The deceased had declared his intention to become an American citizen, and was therefore liable to the draft. Had he promptly reported for duty he might be living yet and his honor would have been preserved.—*Johstown Tribune.*

SHERIDAN!

VICTORY IN THE VALLEY!

SHERIDAN DEFEATS EARLY!

THE REBEL ARMY ROUTED!

CAPTURE OF CHARLOTTESVILLE!

GEN'L. EARLY A PRISONER!

HIS ENTIRE ARMY CAPTURED!

DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL GRANT!

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN!

OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

To Genera Dix, New York:

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlotteville, have been received by this Department:

General Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton. When last heard from Major General Hancock was placed in charge of the middle military division, during the absence of Sheridan at headquarters at Winchesly.

(Signed.) E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., March 5—11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters in this morning, report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottsville.—They report four regiments having gone from here (Richmond) to reinforce Early.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, March 5.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlotteville by Sheridan. They say he captured Gen. Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men. Four brigades were reported as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there before Gen. Sherman if possible.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, March 5—4 A. M.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton:*—Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Early, and nearly his entire forces. They say it took place on Thursday last between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The *Times* says a letter from Winchester states that on the 25th ult. cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived there, and on the 27th Gen. Sheridan started with about five thousand cavalry it is said to operate in the direction of Lynchburg. Some say Sheridan and Sherman will meet and act together in that direction.

Gen. Hancock assumed command at Winchester on the departure of Sheridan.

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON!

Official Report of Gen Gilmore,

450 *CANNON CAPTURED.*

GEN. GILMORE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
Wednesday, March 1, 1865—8: 10 P. M. }

To Major-Gen Dix, New York:—The following telegram from Gen. Gilmore has been transmitted to this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

"HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
"CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26, 1865. }

"Lieutenant-Gen. U. S. Grant, and Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff Washington.

"An inspection of the Rebel defenses of Charleston shows that we have taken over four hundred and fifty (450) pieces of ordnance, being more than double what I first reported. The lot includes eight and ten-inch Columbiads, a great many 32 and 42 pounder rifles, some seven-inch Brooks Rifles, and many pieces of foreign make.

"We also captured eight locomotives and a great number of passenger and platform cars, all in good condition.

"Deserters report that the last of Hardee's army was to have crossed the Santee River yesterday, bound for Charlotte, N. C.; and that it was feared that Sherman had already intercepted their march.

"It is reported, on simular authority, that the last of Hood's Army, 12,000 strong, passed through Augusta, last Sunday, the 19th, on the way to Beauregard.

"Georgetown has been evacuated by the enemy, and is now in our possession.

"Deserters are coming in constantly. We have over 400 already. "Q. A. GILMORE,
"Major-Gen. Commanding."

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Snake Spring township, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of MARCH, 1865, all that

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

of which JACOB SHUSS died seized, containing **210 ACRES**, more or less, 75 acres of which are cleared land, and in a high state of cultivation. Ten acres of this land is meadow and the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a **Log House, Log Barn,** and other necessary buildings; also an orchard of **Choice Fruit Trees,** containing a rare selection of Plums. There is also a never failing Spring of excellent water.

This very desirable farm is in a good community, and possesses many conveniences to which we would invite the attention of purchasers.

THE TERMS will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

DANIEL SHUSS, Administrator
feb24 of the estate of Jacob Shuss, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND

Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east; Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south; and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

About 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a-half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a Hotel, and being situate within two miles and a-half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

feb24 JOHN ALSIP, Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable House and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the town of Woodberry,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865,

all that

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND,

Situate on Main street, being sixty feet in front and extending back one hundred and ninety feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Samuel J. Castner, Esq., on the north, and Methodist Episcopal Church, on the south, and known as lot No. 27 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a large two story, rough-cast frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

with basement and necessary out-buildings.

This house and lot are situated in the flourishing village of Woodberry, in Morrison's Cove, and contiguous to both Church and Schools, and possess many other superior advantages.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance on the first day of April, 1866, with interest.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. R. DURBORROW, Administrator
feb24:4t. of the estate of Margaret Bulger, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Napier township, on SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865, all that

Valuable Tract of Land,

Of which WILLIAM N. BLACKBURN died seized, containing **100 ACRES** cleared and under fence, about TEN ACRES of which is GOOD MEADOW, the balance being WELL TIMBERED. The improvements are a

Large Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Tenant House,

and other necessary buildings; also an ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

This farm adjoins lands of David Lingenfelter, Robert Blackburn, Thomas P. Studabaker, Nathaniel Carson, and others, and is two miles from Schellsburg, and convenient to Mills, Churches, and Schools.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest,

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND S. BLACKBURN, Trustee
for sale of real estate of William N. Blackburn, dec'd.
feb17:5t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

IN Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of ALEXANDER WARSING, late of Broadtop township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb17:6t JOHN MAJOR, Administrator.

ELECTION.

An election for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of S. S. HAYES, in McConnelsburg, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M. T. B. KENNEDY,
feb17:3t President.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Fetter, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately. J. W. TOMLINSON,
Feb. 10, 1865. Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Hewitt, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

THOMAS McCOY,
JAMES ALLISON,
Feb. 10, 1865. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwalter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate in any way what ever are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL SWARTZWALTER.
Feb. 3, 1865-6t Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claim will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. REPLOGLE.
Feb. 3, 1864-3t Executor.

THE HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the stock of the Hopewell Oil Company will be closed on the 25th day of February, inst. Agents are requested to make report of all sales immediately after said day.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Feb. 3, 1865-3t Treasurer.

THE BOSTON WEEKLY ADVERTISER.—

$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

One of the very best family papers, with original, selected, and carefully prepared news of the day, News from the Army, the Navy, and several columns in General. Also, a very full report of the the Boston Cattle Market, prepared by STILLMAN FLETCHER, late of the New England Farmer. Horticultural and Agricultural matters, stories, etc.

CHARLES HALE & CO., Publishers,
Feb. 3, 1865. No. 12 State Street, Boston.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 16, 1864.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 258 South 3d Street, Phila., on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an Election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan. 20-3t Secretary.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I hereby caution all persons not to hunt, fish, destroy timber or trespass our our property, in any way whatever, as we will prosecute any person that disregards this notice. LEVI SMITH, Monroe Tp.,
J. H. SPARKS, E. Providence Tp.
Jan. 20, 1865-3t

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the subscriber for subscription, advertising and job work, for the Bedford Inquirer, and also for the Patriot, are notified that the books and notes are in the hands of H. Nicodemus, Esq., for collection. Look out and save costs.

DAVID OVER.
Jan. 20, 1865.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the farm on which he resides, six miles west of Bedford on the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike, consisting of about 200 acres of cleared land, in a good state of cultivation, a great portion of it in grass, a good stand for droves, has a good apple orchard &c.

GEORGE MULLIN.
jan. 20,'65-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

25 CENTS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, residing in Harrison Township, Bedford county, on the 31st of January, last, WILLIAM HUFF, a bound boy, aged about 12 years.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting him on my account. The above reward will be paid for his return.

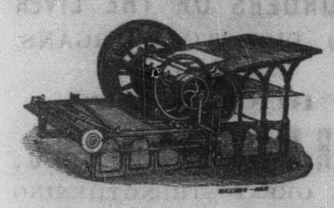
Feb. 10, 1865. VALENTINE B. WERTZ.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand.
feb24:3m

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SH

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1865.



☞ OUR TERMS, as we have published conspicuously for more than six months, are $2,00 strictly in advance, $2,25, if three months or more in arreas, $2,50 after the close of the year. No considerate man who wishes our and *his* paper to prosper, will ask it for less. It costs us more than *three* times as much to print it now, than it cost our predecessor three years ego. Paper, the chief item of expense, cost him 325.00 a year. It is now costing us for paper, at the rate of $1313.76 a year! Our other expenses are happily not increased in this proportion, but they are more than double what they were, at the time we speak of. These facts may be taken as an URGENT request for every subscriber to pay up his arreas, and if convenient make an advance payment. *We need money!* WE ARE VERY MUCH IN NEED OF MONEY!! WE MUST HAVE MONEY!!!

TO OUR DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.—Our subscribers out of the County and State are requested to remit the amount of their subscriptions, $2.25, if more than three months in arrears.

AN APPRENTICE to learn the art of Printing, will be received in this office. Application should be made immediately.

THE Bill allowing Soldiers to vote at the election to be held on the 17th of March inst., in the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset has passed finally and become a law. We shall publish a copy of the bill next week.

THE attention of our readers is particularly called to the advertisement of J. H. Schell in to-days paper. Samples of the articles manufactured by the agency of the Evaporator and Mill have been furnished us and we pronounce them to be much superior in excellence to many of the articles of a similar kind that we have examined. The syrup deserves all the encomiums passed upon it. Read the advertisement.

HOME ON FURLOUGH.—Lieut. R. W. COOK, Sergts. WM. T. FILLER, and WM. LINE, and private JOHN COOK, of Company "E," 138th Penn'a. Vols. are on a visit to their friends. They all look well, even the latter who has just returned from Libby where the fare has not been equal to the "grub" at the Continental or St. Nicholas. They all appear quite sanguine that the war will be brought to a speedy close. Lieut. Cook was injured some weeks ago by a fall of his horse from which he has not fully recovered, however he will be fit for service in a few days.

A YOUNG lady, an orphan, living and teaching school in Huntingdon county, a year ago received a letter from Virginia, that her brother, who was a soldier in the Union army, had been killed in battle. She hastened to the South, secured his remains, had them brought home and buried. Ever since alone in the world and sadness, she has mourned her dead kinsman. A week ago she received a letter from Andersonville, from her brother, who is alive and a prisoner. Such is the romance and the reality of war.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS.—The stamps required on landlord's and tenant's agreements are not "fifty cents" as formerly, but are materially changed by the last act of Congress as follows:

"Lease, agreement, memorandums or contract for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof, where the rent or rental value is three hundred dollars per annum, or less, fifty cents; where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof in excess of three hundred dollars, fifty cents." All agreements, leases, &c., not stamped in conformity with said act are void.

THE NEW JURY BILL.—The new Jury bill before the State Legislature is likely to fail. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Norristown *Herald* in speaking of the measure says:

"I listened last night to a debate in the Senate on the Jury bill, prepared by Mr. Householder, which came up for first reading. Of its provisions your readers have already been informed, the chief feature being the election of two commissioners in each county to prepare the names to be placed in the jury wheel. The manner of choosing was to be similar to that of Inspectors of Elections. Mr. Householder desired a fair discussion of the bill and asked that a day be appointed when it could be considered a special order. I am pained to say that this most reasonable, and most just request, was treated with contempt by a majority of the Senate. Upon a motion made by Senator Clymer, (I think) to postpone the matter *until the Fourth of July!* it was agreed to by a vote of 19 to 10. Comment is unnecessary here. The people will make themselves heard soon on this question, and undeceive certain gentlemen who stated in the debate that there was no complaint—"not a whisper"—from any quarter. The House bill has also been negatively reported by the Committee.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—During the year 1864 the Bedford Railroad, with all its franchises, was purchased by and consolidated with the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company at a cost of $70,000, whereby the line was extended from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Huntingdon to the town of Bedford. This movement, says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, derives importance from the incorporation of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the certainty that the line of that work will forthwith be put under contract and built from Bedford to Connellsville, and so the route from Huntingdon to Pittsburg, via Broad Top Bedford and Connellsville, may be run as a through line the moment that the new link shall have been completed. By this arrangement the western division of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will be rendered available and lucrative as soon as built, without waiting for the building of the eastern division.

This connection will largely enhance the value and importance of the Broad Top Railroad. At present its trade is limited by the difficulty of obtaining transportation for its coal, to obviate which six hundred new eight-wheeled cars have been ordered by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads for the Broad Top coal trade to Port Richmond, and the Broad Top Company is to increase its motive power and facilities in proportion. Fifty cars are also being built for the canal coal trade east from Huntingdon, and the enlargement of the canal, which is now in progress, will be finished by the spring of 1866. The iron mines along the line of the Broad Top road have been opened, sidings built for the shipment of ore, and many improvements made at the Broad Top coal mines. Altogether the prospects of this work seem very fair.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

DIED.

Departed this life, February 25, 1865, in a well grounded hope of a happy home in heaven, REBECCA DIEHL, of Friends Cove, widow of Nicholas Diehl and daughter of Mr. David Whetstone, aged 27 years, 2 months, and 12 days.

New Advertisements.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR AND

CANE MILLS.

The undersigned is agent for the above named machines, at manufacturer's prices. Pamphlets describing the use of the machines and the process of manufacturing Syrup and Sugar from Sorghs, can be had by applying to him by letter or otherwise, or by calling at the INQUIRER office.

The undersigned has also on hand and for sale a large lot of PURE SORGHO SEED, which can be had by application to him, or at the store of P. A. REED, Bedford. He manufactured, last season, several hundred gallons of Sorgho Syrup, which sells for $1,50 per gallon.

From 150 to 300 gallons can be produced to the acre.

J. H. SCHELL,
mar10 Schellsburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—There will be sold at public sale at the WASHINGTON HOTEL, in the Borough of Bedford, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21st, 1865,

and to continue from day to day until all is sold, the following articles, viz:

3 Coal Stoves, 9 Ten-Plate Stoves, 3 Cooking Stoves, 4 Centre Tables, 4 Dining Tables, 6 Breakfast Tables, 6 Bureaus, 24 Wash Stands, 3 dozen Cane Bottomed Chairs, 3 dozen other Chairs, 24 Looking Glasses, 24 Wash Bowls and Pitchers,

THIRTY BEDS AND BEDDING,

7 extra feather beds, a large lot of bedding such as coverlids, quilts etc.,

ONE LARGE PIANO.

1 Spring Bottom Sofa, 6 Ward Robes, 120 yards Brussells Carpet, 800 yards of Carpet, nearly all Wool, large lot of Queensware, lot of Hall and other Lamps, 15 Sheet Iron Fire Boards,

LOT OF WHISKY AND BRANDY,

and all the bar fixtures belonging to the WASHINGTON HOTEL, 2 COWS, 2 HOGS, 3 CLOCKS, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS made known on day of Sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

March 10, '65—ts WILLIAM DIBERT.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

There will be sold, on the SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the

MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres

of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,

New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.

There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county.

The balance of the land is well timbered.

A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble.

Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.

mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN SNIDER, late of Snake Springs Valley township, have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to JACOB SNIDER, of South Woodberry township, and DANIEL SNIDER and JACOB STUCKEY, of Middle Woodberry township. All persons having claims or demands against said estate are notified to make known the same to said Executors without delay, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNYDER,
DANIEL SNYDER, } Executors.
feb17:6t* JACOB STUCKEY,

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of Artemus Bennett, Committee of Josiah Wigfield, late of Southampton township, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on MONDAY, the 20th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. M. A. POINTS, Auditor.
mar2:3t

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

CRAMER'S.

BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,

FOR CASH.

Stock Must be Reduced.
mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
feb17

COAL OIL.

WE call the attention of customers to our "CRYSTAL ILLUMINATING CARBON OIL," which stand No. 1 in the market. It costs *more per gallon* than we can buy other oil for, but we are determined to sell a good article of coal oil, and not charge any more for it than is charged for an inferior article.

We have also No. 1 BENZOLE, and will warrant it equal to the best Turpentine for painting.

Our stock of HARDWARE is complete, and we are selling our goods as low as they can be sold anywhere.

We would invite customers to call and examine our prices. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.
jan. 25,'65-3t.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT *of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1, 1865.*

GEORGE BLYMRER, Treasurer, DR.

Received from A. Croyle, Collector for	1860,		$141 45
" Hezekiah Barkman	1861.		14 20
" Jonathan Hyde,	1862,		68 36
" John Wayde			140 00
" John Feaster			48 94
" Francis Beard			63 28
" James R. Donahoe			25 78
" H. Nicodemus	1863,		304 39
" Jacob Fetter			372 45
" Peter Ewalt			23 22
" Samuel Bender			18 87
" David Sparks			72 29
" L. N. Fyan			101 58
" Thomas Fisher			34 52
" D. A. T. Black			95 00
" David Carpenter			237 08
" George Beegle			230 63
" John C. Figard			127 16
" Peter Winegardner			144 59
" Aaron Reed			431 08
" Alfred Entriken			41 44
" Wm. M. Pearson			30 46
" John W. Crisman			65 00
" Baltzer Fletcher			131 00
" James E. Kay			61 21
" U. H. Akers	1864		205 26
" Henry Beegle			200 00
" John C. Figard			60 00
" Samuel Bender			70
" Wm. Mason			100 00
" Herbert Shoemaker			218 00
" Wm Gorsuch			101 00
" Alex Shoemaker			100 00
" George Gardill			100 00
" Benjamin Valentine			100 00
" John Echart			85 00
" Wm. Stuckey			199 00
" William Crisman			100 00
" James Fisher			100 00
" Peter Barton			100 00
" Archibald Perdew			100 00
" Saml Beckley			260 00
" George Smouse			190 00
" Wm. J. Rock			50 00
" George Beegle			200 00
" Samuel Crisman			172 00
" Solomon Barley			186 00
" George Widel, Steward			57 00
Balance due from last settlement			331 22
			$6,388 46

GEORGE BLYMYER, Treasurer,	CR.
By amount paid on sundry checks, viz:	
Adolphus Ake, salary as Poor Director	$20 00
J. Mower, services as Attorney	20 00
N. J. Lyons, wheat and bill of goods	
Henry Kauffman beef	6 36
Dr. J. Compher, salary, medicine and int.	23 13
Adolphus Ake, beef and interest,	52 58
Joseph Sellers, wheat and rye	24 25
W. M. Hall, grain in mill	17 00
Henry F. Smith, beef	8 84
J. L. Prince, removing pauper	5 90
J. C. Reighart, funeral expenses of J. Swartz	14 98
Isaac Cobbler do do J. Sohnson	10 00
T. Ridenour, applebutter	4 00
Edmund Blackburn, applebutter	7 00
Josiah Gephart, wheat	3 50
J. S. Riddle, applebutter	18 00
Adam Croyle, applebutter	21 00
David Koontz, applebutter and beef	28 22
Asa Silvers, beef	27 58
Jacob Croyle, applebutter	11 00
Herbert Shoemaker, overpaid on duplicate	4 23
Abraham Reighard, beef and interest	48 90
Scott & Beeler, beef and interest	24 80
Elizabeth Williams, applebutter	14 00
Mrs. E. Drenning, support of son	9 00
Maria Fisher, support of Mrs. Wertz	10 00
H. Nicodemus, Esq., issuing orders	2 75
Adam Dibert, beef	21 99
L. Jamison, beef	16 45
D. Defibaugh, making coffin	3 00
John Snider, corn	30 00
R. Fyan, bills of merchandize	50 31
Wm. M. Cook, beef	19 14
Shuck Brothers, bill of merchandize	69 01
Wm. Oster, beef and applebutter	16 59
Wm. Herring, toll	2 50
Mary J. Johnson, support	8 00
B. F. Burnham, work at mill	4 50
B. F. Meyers, printing and interest	79 50
D. Bollman, removing pauper	4 30
Francis Corle, merchandize	6 00
Adolphus Ake, salary	20 00
S. Reighard, salary	20 00
Asa Stuckey, balance on horse	10 00
S. Reighard, bill of costs	12 96
Daniel Shuss, cider	6 60
S. Reighard, pork	20 79
Jacob Souder, grain	4 40
Dr. J. Compher, salary	20 00
Wm Forney, applebutter	13 90
A. B. Cramer, rye in mill	19 26
A. B. Cramer & Co., babon	241 50
Solomon Reighard, bacon	10 81
Jacob Over, wheat	5 00
D. Dibert, applebutter	9 10
D. Jamison, applebutter	1 87
J. Noble & Co., manufactured goods and int.	74 31
W. N. Sipes, beef	14 45
Wm. M. Cook, beef	2 43
Jacob Brumbaugh, beef	18 00
T. M. Lynch, overyaid on duplicate	52 86
V. Steckman, hire horse and wagon and int.	7 78
J. Baughman, costings	6 50
Wm. Beegle, bill at sale	6 54
John A. Mowry, balance on account	6 98
B. F. Burnham, work at mill and interest	312 42
Job Mann, balance on grain	15 00
Josiah Gephart, freight	3 00
T. R. Gettys, salary and int.	27 73
Henry Fluke, removing pauper and int.	5 65
S. A. Carmac, removal of pauper	11 00
Asa Stuckey, beef	38 22
John Snider, interest on sundry checks	301 57
Isaac Lippel, bill of merchandize	220 51
S. Reighard, services rendered	5 00
A. Ake, services as Director	20 00
G. H. Spang, Esq., services	20 00
Wm. Welch, ditching	40 00
M. Moorehead, blacksmithing	15 28
Thomas Jamison, beef	52 86
S. Reighard, beef and cider	41 00
Solomon Reighard, salary	20 00
Maria Fisher, support for E. Wertz	15 00
John Derl, removal of pauper	5 50
John Mower, Esq., services as attorney	20 00
A. W. Mower, freight on goods	3 00
Samuel Ridenour	19 00
Asa Silver, applebutter	16 00
George Rhodes, ogerpaid on duplicate	32 42
A. J. Bowers, merchandize	12 93
Samuel Davis, interest on $500.00 check	30 00
J. G. Hartley, applebutter	15 00
I. H. Thorp, removing pauper	6 00
A. Greenawalt, straw	6 50
Levi Diehl, applebutter	20 75
Asa Stuckey, beef	11 41
Joseph Gates, removing pauper	4 57
Charles Heltzel, beef	7 25
Wm Forney, applebutter,	12 50
William Chenowith, beef	13 86
Frederick Schnebley, beef	33 88
M. Moorehead, blacksmithing	10 90
A. Fisher, splitting staves and interest	3 22
A. J. Burns, merchandize and interest	13 77
Wm. Milburn, two planes and int.	3 11
Jos. Negley, keeping pauper and int.	6 47
J. L. Prince, removing pauper and int.	6 52
Isaac Thorp, do do do	6 77
B. W. Garretson, cow	23 00
George Hardinger	1 55
Jos. Negley, keeping pauper and int.	6 59
T. C. Garrett, lumber and int.	3 44
J. W. Barndollar, coal and int.	6 62
J. Alsip, shoes and int.	7 20
H. Dorsey, beef and int.	9 96
D. Trostle, mill spindle, step and int.	7 32
G. G. Gibson, freight and interest.	10 21
Geo. Dibert, clouer seed and int.	3 92
Mary J. Johnson, support 3 months and int.	6 24
H. C. Reamer, drugs and int.	10 56
Royal & Royer drugs	24 27
John Bridaham	2 91
T. R. Gettys, salary and int.	11 41
W. O. Leary, 3 quarters salary and int.	282 15
George Gray, one bull	35 00
Wm. O. Leary, interest on checks	38 30
Dr. J. Compher, salary and freight on drugs	21 00
J. R. Durborrow, printing and int.	70 37
T. R. Gettys, salary and int.	11 57
W. D. Bequeath, removal of pauper	3 50
A. G. Allen, freight on goods	7 28
George Widel, salary and int.	95 25
Wm. Milburn, checks in full and int.	65 12
A. Ake, beef and int.	60 78
Wm. B. Miller, sugar	46 37
Wm. Herring, toll	2 50
Thomas Jamison, beef	34 79
S. & W. W. Shuck, bill of goods	15 61
V. Steckman, horse hire and manure	15 50
Mary J. Johnson, support	6 00
Charles R. Rea, interest on check	6 00
G. Blymyer & Son, cook stove, tinware, &c.,	93 43
James Negley,	18 75
Per centage allowed collectors	349 60
Exonerations to collectors	242 10
Stationery, &c.	15 00
Treasurer's salary	60 00
Auditors' and Clerk's salary	30 00
	$4,692 45
Balance due county	1,696 01
Total	$6,388 46

Amounts Due from Collectors.

Lemuel Evans, Broad Top township,	1858	$42 61
Jacob A. Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	"	9 64
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	1862	22 13
John Wayde, Napier	"	8 66
George Beegle, Union	1863	25 89
Wm M. Pearson, M. Woodberry	"	32 26
John W. Crisman, St. Clair	"	31 14
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	"	19 34
Henry Beegle, Bedford tp	1864	32 30
John C. Figart, Broad Top	"	107 70
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	"	13 15
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	"	20 04
George Gerdill, Juniata	"	42 50
William Crisman, Napier	"	152 11
Joseph Fisher, W. Providence	"	31 75
Peter Barton, E. Providence	"	58 10
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	"	79 20
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	"	116 98
George Beegle, Union	"	54 96
Samuel Crisman, S. Woodberry	"	304 29
Solomon Barley, M. Woodberry	"	377 42
Total		$1,552 27

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymyer, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be just and true as above stated, and that there is a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of $1,696 01. Witness our hands and seals this 5th day of January, A. D. 1865.

JOHN H. BARTON, [L.S.]
DANIEL BARNLEY, [L.S.]
DAVID EVANS, [L.S.]

Attest—T. R. GETTSS, Clerk.

Statement and Report of George Widel, *Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1st, 1865.*

To	DR.
10 barrels of flour	$73 00
35 pounds of flour	1 20
Check for balance on settlement	90 16
5 bushels of wheat from D. Shuck	7 00
1 barrel of flour from J. C. Kiser	7 00
1 barrel of flour	7 00
4 bushels of corn	4 00
1 barrel of flour	7 00
1 barrel of flour	7 00
2 bushels of rye	2 50
1 barrel of flour	7 00
2 bushels of rye	2 50
1 barrel of flour	7 50
3 bushels of rye	3 50
3 bushels of wheat	6 00
2½ bushels of of rye	3 75
cash received from drovers	5 00
2 bushels of rye	3 00
Balance,	73 64
Amount	$317 75

1864. January 1. By	CR.
balance on settlement	90 16
Cash paid for toll	2 50
George Blymyer, Treasurer	34 50
Paid for tin ware at sale	75
Wm. Herring, toll	1 00
George Blymyer, Treasurer	32 00
H. Dorsey, on account	2 50
Expenses to Clearville	1 50
J. Alsip, on account	2 18
At sale for goods	1 00
—— Ruby on account	6 88
E. Norris, repairing locks	1 00
Wm. Herring, toll	80
Removing pauper	25
S. Reighard, staves	15 30
Mill license	10 00
Wareham for timber	1 50
S. Reigard, for produce	2 00
Expenses to Cambria county for pauper	9 40
Wm. Herring, toll	3 50
D. Heltzel, lumber	1 10
Removing pauper	50
Medicine for horses	1 00
Wm. Herring, toll	1 60
Removing pauper	1 18
Expenses to Saxton	4 32
D. Gardner, freight	2 25
Lime and toll	3 40
Removing paupers to Philadelphia	8 00
S. Naus, butchering	4 00
Work at race	3 00
J. R. Reighard, repairing clock	1 00
Wm Herring, toll	60
S. Reighard, dried apples	7 90
Wm. Herring, toll	60
Wood ladders and fruit	2 50
S. Naus, harvesting	14 50
Postage stamps	1 30
Rye straw	5 80
Expenses to Hopewell	1 80
Expenses to Hollidaysburg	3 95
Altering stock	60
J. Rorder locks and rakes	1 00
Wm. Herring, toll	1 00
Removal of pauper	2 75
Clothing for pauper	3 50
Wm. Herring, toll	1 85
Expenses in hauling coal	3 89
Expenses removing pauper	1 50
Two pairs of spectacles	90
Wm. Herring, toll	1 40
Half a bushel of timothy seed	3 00
Expenses in hauling coal	2 75
Removing paupers	75
Hauling coal	2 00
Lime and produce	1 05
	$317 75

Statement of the Poor House Mill, *from January 1, 1864, till January 1, 1865.*

DR.	Wheat.	Rye.	Corn.	B. W.
Amount of grain brought in as per monthly reports	602½	131	38	64
Raised on farm		52		
Total amount	602½	183	38	64
CR.				
Grain used in Poor House	445	11	33	46
Horse feed		130		
Sold to sundry persons	151½	43½	4	2
Total	596⅔	184⅓	37	48

Produce of Farm and Garden.

28 tons of hay, 130 bushels of oats, 375 bushels of earns of corn, 5 loads of corn fodder, 68 bushels of rye, 700 bushels of potatoes, 15 bushels of turnips, 30 bushels of beets, 3,000 heads of cabbage, 8 bushels of beans, 4 barrels of sourcrout, 6 barrels of vinegar, 5 barrels of pickles, 3,600 pounds pork, 375 pounds lard, 400 pounds of veal, 12 bushels onions, 1 bushel small onions, 15 bushels tomatoes, 10 bushels parsnips, 60 pounds hard soap, 14 barrels soft soap, 160 pounds wool, 7 calf skins, 268 pounds of butter.

Stock on Farm.

3 head of horses, 8 cows, 1 bull, 65 sheep and 12 hogs.

Articles Manufactured by the Matron.

83 mens' shirts, 43 chimeses, 28 womens' dresses, 8 aprons, 23 womens' sacks, 17 children's dresses, 12 children's aprons, 10 children's skirts, 25 pillow slips, 15 pair men's drawers, 21 sheets, 8 women's caps, 13 women's skirts, 9 comforts, 9 children's shirts, 34 towels, 7 sun bonnots, 12 shrouds, 24 pairs of stockings, 50 pairs of socks, 41 pairs of men's pants, 15 round jackets.

List of Paupers Admitted, Discharged, Died, &c., during each month and the number remaining at the end of each month; also, the average number supported in the house during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported by the institution from the 1st day of January, 1864, till the 1st of January, 1865:

	Admitted.	Discharged	Deaths.....	Births.....	Bound out.	Remaining	Females Remaining.	Males Remaining.
January	4						27	41
February	3	2	4				26	39
March	2	1					28	38
April	1	1					28	38
May	5		1				28	41
June	1	1					27	42
July			1		2		28	42
August	3		1	1			30	43
September	1	1					30	43
October	5	2	1		1		27	46
November		1	3				24	45
December	1		1	1			24	46

Making an average of 69¼ per month, of whom 6 are colored, 2 blind, 26 insane; also 181 wayfaring persons were provided with board and lodging; there are also 12 outdoor paupers who are not included in the above.

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of George Widel, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of January, 1864, till the 1st day of January, 1865, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D. 1865.

SOLOMON REIGHARD, [L.S.]
HENRY MOSES, [L.S.]
HIRAM DAVIS, [L.S.]

Attest—T. R. GERTYS, Clerk.

NEW CARPETING.

A LARGE supply—cheaper than you can make. Also Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, at
dec.2,'64. CRAMER & CO'S.

MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK'S

First Army Corps of Veterans.

THE HIRNEY BRIGADE

FULL BOUNTIES AND NO COMMISSIONS.

No Star on Our Flag Shall Ever be Dimmed.

To the People Everywhere.

"Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and keep step to the music of the Union.

BOUNTIES AND PAY.

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

For one year, Government Bounty	$400
City of Philadelphia	400
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	192
Clothing account yearly	42
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families of vols., $6 per month	72
Total	$1,131

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for two years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$500
City of Philadelphia Bounty	450
Monthly Pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	384
Clothing account, $42 per year	84
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for family, $6 per month	144
Total	$1,587

The net pay of a Veteran Volunteer for three years in Hancock's Corps is, viz:

Government Bounty	$600
City of Philadelphia	500
Monthly pay from U. S. Gov't, $16 per month	576
Clothing account, $42 per year	126
Ward Bounty (average)	25
City relief for families, $6 per month	216
Total	$2,043

ORGANIZATION TO RAISE THE BRIGADE.

The Committee who have charge of the organization of the Brigade are:

O. W. DAVIS.
HENRY C. HOWELL.
GEORGE BULLOCK.
DAVID FAUST.
JOHN W. EVERMAN.
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.
D. S. WINEBRENER.
SETH B. STITT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police of the City of Philadelphia.

TREASURER,
MORTON McMICHAEL, JR.
Cashier of First National Bank.

The Brigade will be composed of three Regiments. One will be raised under the direction of the Corporations of Philadelphia. From these Corporations the Committee will consist of—

Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
FREDERICK FRALEY,
President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.
CHARLES E. SMITH,
President of the Reading Railroad Company.
THOMAS C. HAND,
President of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL,
President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

The Second Regiment will be raised under the direction of the Manufacturers, Merchants, and Brokers of Philadelphia. The Committee will consist of—

BARTON H. JENKS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS, Jr.,
CHAS. L. BORIE,
Of C. L. & H. Borie.
JOHN W. SEXTON,
Of Jay Cooke & Co.

The Third Regiment will be raised under the direction of the Corn Exchange. The Committee appointed are—

CHARLES KNECHT,
President of the Corn Exchange.
JAMES L. WARD,
E. G. JAMES,
JOSEPH W. MILLER,
JAMES S. PEROT.

TO VETERANS EVERYWHERE.

Come and join us, whether you live in Maine or Michigan, New Jersey, Delaware, Iowa, or any other loyal State. All who know the gallant Hancock, and all who ever served under the brave Birney, need no inducement to join us after they have made up their minds to return to the front. Besides this, make yourselves recruiting officers, and talk the matter over with the "boys." Bring all you can with you, and you shall be put in the same company, and we will have a brigade without jealousies or strife. Think of this, and don't take much time to decide. We want to put the thing through before the first of May.

OFFICERS

will be appointed by General Hancock. No one need apply to any one but him. The Committees cannot take the time to decide upon such questions; or to answer letters. We want to get the soldiers and attend to their comforts.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police, Mayor's Office, Philadelphia.

From the great mass of official correspondence, we select the following, as exhibiting the manner in which the Veteran Recruits have been received and provided for. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be had at THIS OFFICE, or at recruiting stations, (about to be organized,) in different sections of the country:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1865.

Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Chief of Detective Police, Philadelphia:

MY DEAR SIR: Your detachment of veterans for the 1st Corps arrived yesterday. The men, without exception, have been mustered into the service of the United States. I am very much obliged to you for the exertion you have used toward filling up my corps, and trust that the success you have thus far met with may be an earnest for greater success in the future.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Army, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST ARMY CORPS,
Washington, Feb. 13, 1865.

Benjamin Franklin, Chief of Police, Corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia:

Substitutes for enrolled men do not receive the Government Bounty. Principals are exempted from draft. Representative recruits receive the Government bounty. Volunteers, substitutes, and representative recruits residing in Philadelphia are credited to that city in coming drafts. Pay commences from the day the enlistment is perfected. Letter by mail.

W. S. HANCOCK, Major General.

It is to be expressly understood that Veterans, either of the INFANTRY SERVICE, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, or NAVAL, may be credited to the City, Town, County, or Township where they reside.

The following affidavit will exhibit at once the adm

INCIDENTS OF THE OCUPATION OF CHARLESTON

The correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* in his elaborate description of things as they appeared to him upon the occupation of the modern Babylon, relates the following incidents :

There was rather a humorous scene at the office of the *Charleston Courier*. The editors had run away, but the business man remained and hoped to save his property. Col. Woodford called at the office at an early hour, and the following conversation took place :

Col. W—"Whom have I the pleasure of addressing, sir ?"

Newspaper Proprietor—"Mr. L—, sir."

Col. W—"Will you do me the favor, sir, to loan me a sheet of paper ?"

Mr. L—(Looking at the Colonel's shoulder straps)—"Certainly, sir."

Col. W—"Thank you, Mr. L—; might I trouble you for pen and ink ?"

Mr. L—"With pleasure sir."

Col. W—(Begins to write)—"Really, sir, I am sorry to trouble you so much, but this pen won't flow ; will you be good enough to get another bottle ?"

Mr. L—"Oh certainly, sir; no trouble at all."

Col. W—(*writes.*)

OFFICE PRO. MAR. GEN. D. S., }
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20, 1865. }

SPECIAL ORDERS—No. 1.

"*The Charleston Courier establishment is hereby* (Mr. L. saw the writing and looked startled and troubled) *taken possession of by the United States.*

Mr. L. could endure this no longer, for he was slily overlooking the manuscript, and burst out—"Colonel, surely you don't mean to confiscate my property. I opposed nullification—*in eighteen thirty.*"

The Colonel tells this story with great zest, as the nearest approach to loyalty in Charleston that he has met among the white people yet.

I must omit all special descriptions of particular buildings and localities, and give but a few rough notes on them. Nearly all the heathen temples called churches here, in which they worshipped a god who instituted and ordained human slavery, have been smashed into atoms by Gillmore's shells.—All the banks are similarly broken—dead broke.—The offices of the Charleston Mercury and Charleston Courier received similar notices to quit from our forces.

We visited all the slave pens, and broke them open. What a tale of wickedness these letter books do tell. We carried off, among us, all the entire correspondence of these establishments, the bell, the auctioneer's block, the locks, and one sign.

Over one slave-trader's desk are now inscribed these

"TEXTS FOR THE DAY."

"I am an Abolitionist ; I glory in the name."—[Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—[Isaiah.

"Put a pike in the hands of a slave and you make a man of him."—[John Brown.

"On to Richmond."—[The New York Tribune. Feb. 22, 1865.

I write this last paragraph in the editorial rooms down town, of the *Charleston Mercury*. The window glass and sashes are shattered by shot.—Over the mantle-piece, in pencil-marks, are written these lines, which show that the irrepressible spirit of radicalism (but on the right side now) seems to inhabit the office still:

For President in 1868.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Massachusetts.
For Vice-President,
FRED. DOUGLAS, of New York.

Shades of Calhoun—how are the mighty fallen! Surely the great nullifier's bones must rattle in impotent rage at the overthrow of his heathen philosophy.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WEST.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

Some years since a temperance man moved with his family from New Hampshire to the West.—The sparseness of the population, and the continual travel past his place, rendered it a necessary act of humanity in him frequently to entertain travellers who could go no farther. Owing to the frequency of these calls, he resolved to enlarge his house and put up the usual sign. Soon after this an election came on ; the triumphant party felt that it was a wonderful victory, and some young bloods of the majority determined, in honor of it, to have a regular "blow out." Accordingly mounted on their fine prairie horses, they started on a long ride. Every tavern was visited on their round, and the variety thus drank produced a mixture which added greatly to the noise and boisterousness of the company. In this condition they came, about a dozen in number, to our quiet temperance tavern. The landlord and lady were absent—the eldest daughter fourteen years of age) and five younger children, were alone in the house. These gentlemen, (for they called themselves such, called for liquor. "We keep none," was the modest reply of the young girl. "What do you keep tavern for, then ?" "For the accommodation of travellers." "Well then accommodate us with something to drink." "You see, sir, by the sign, that we keep a temperance tavern." (Here the children clustered around their sister.) "Give me an axe, and I will cut down the sign." "You'll find an axe on the wood-pile, sir." Here the party, each one with an oath, made a rush for the wood-pile, exclaiming: "Down with the sign ! Down with the sign !" But the leader, in going out, discovered, in an adjoining room, a splendid piano and its accompaniments. "Who makes this thing squeak ?" said he. "I play sometimes," said she, in a quiet, modest manner. "You do ? Give us a tune." "Certainly, sir," and taking a stool, while the children formed a circle close around her, she sung and played the "Old Arm Chair." Some of them had never heard a piano before ; others had not heard one for years. The tumult was soon hushed ; the whip and spur gentlemen were drawn back from the wood pile, and formed a circle outside the children. The leader again spoke : "Will you be so kind as to favor us with another song ?" Another was played, and the children, becoming, re-assured, some of them joined their sweet voices with their sister's. One would touch the sympathies of the strangers, another melt them in grief ; one would arouse their patriotism, another their chivalry and benevolence; at length, ashamed to ask for more, they each made a low bow and thanked her—wished her a good afternoon, and left as quietly as if they had been at a funeral. Months after this occurrence, the father, in travelling, stopped at a villiage, where a gentleman accosted him with : "Are you Col. P——, of S——?" "I am." "Well, sir, I am spokesman of the party who so grosisy insulted your innocent family, threatened to cut down your sign, and spoke so rudely to your children. You have a just cause to be proud of your daughter, sir ; her noble bearing and fearless courage were remarkable in one so young and unprotected. Can you pardon me, sir ? I tell you that I can never forgive myself."

TAX ON WHISKEY.—The President having signed the new revenue bill, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is taking the necessary steps to collect the tax of two dollars a gallon "on all spirits that may be distilled and sold or distilled and removed for consumption of sale on and after January 1st, 1865." It will now behoove whiskey drinkers to reflect seriously before determining to pursue their vocation any longer. Soon they will see, staring at them in big black letters from behind the bars they frequent the melancholy annoucement, "Whiskey 20 cts per. drink."

WRITING TO THE LORD ON THE SUBJECT OF RAILROADS.—At the breaking of the ground for the commencement of the Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad, at Lynchburgh, a clergyman slowly and solemnly read a manuscript prayer, at the conclusion of which an old negro, who had been resting with one foot on his spade, and his arms on the handle, looking intently in the chaplain's face, straightened himself up, and remarked audibly :—"Well, I reckon dat's the first time de Lord's eber been writ to on the subjic ob railroads."

Dr. Franklin, speaking of education. says: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment of knowledge, always pays the best interest.'

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers. Satinetts, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys'
Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies.
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,
HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Farmers, Mechanics. Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.
Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who has just received an elegant assortment of
NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey, Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Undershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.
GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m.

Bedford Insurance Agency.
WYOMING
Insurance Company,
WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker.
R. D. Lacoe, John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach, Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams, R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher, Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross, G. M. Harding.

G. M. HOLLENBACK, President
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Pres't.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.
ASSETS, ... $3,000.000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, ... $6,000,000.

☞ Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 2864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE
MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL ! GIVE US A CALL ! !

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF
MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies' dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS ; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, Ju e 24, 1864.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE **Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** however originally caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students*, and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most*, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea*, and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., L. L. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica*, equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. L. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homoepathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides*, or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES
WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,
PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected ; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c. ; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected ; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoiniug Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

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Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
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A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

march 18' 1864—tf G. R. & W. OSTER

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures
GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
Have more respectable people to vouch for them
Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,
AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS.

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy-Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman :—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church. Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervus system. numerous remedies were recommended by riends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendeucy of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church

Dr. Jackson :—Dear Sir :—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disordrin my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have exprienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been every materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Bespectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. Hrrman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson :—Respected Sir :—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of **"C. M. Zackson"** is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principle Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH STREET,
JONES & EVANS.
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.